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NEW CYPRÆIDÆ.

BY S. RAYMOND ROBERTS.

Recently there was sent to me for examination by Mr. Y. Hirase, Kyoto, Japan, a small but extremely interesting lot of shells, mostly belonging to the *Cypræidæ*, two species of which I believe to be new to science.

CYPRÆA HIRASEI, n. sp. Plate 7, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell pyriformly ovate, extremities produced, base convex; only moderately calloused laterally, the callus extending well up the dome on the left side, but not on the right. Dorsal surface longitudinally and spirally faintly ridged or malleated in irregular spiral series,¹ this sculpture obsolete towards the anterior end. Aperture nearly straight, the upper fourth a little curved; inferior third a little dilated; teeth small, about 27 on each side and well within the aperture. Ground work of dorsal surface creamy white, three banded with flesh color, over which there is a tracery or imperfect reticulation and near the borders of the lateral calluses a few blots of yellowish brown; topped with a conspicuous irregular blotch of a darker shade. Extremities pink, base white, sides, especially the left side, faintly spotted pinkish brown.

Length 51, diam. 32, elevation 26 mm.

Habitat, Tanabe, Kii Coast, Japan (Hirase).

¹ This malleation, while conspicuous enough in the shell does not show in the photographic figure. It resembles the malleation of a rough *Lynnxæa palustris*.

The sculpture and pattern of the dorsal surface of this beautiful shell resembles somewhat that of some ovate examples of *C. subviridis* Rve., it differs however in having the spire produced, instead of sunken; the aperture is less curved posteriorly, the teeth more numerous and the sides faintly spotted, the form of the columella within the aperture is also entirely different, being broad and excavated, with a second series of about 6 teeth deep within.

But one specimen was obtained which belongs to the collection of Mr. Hirase, in whose honor it gives me great pleasure to dedicate the species.

Mr. Hirase sent me also two specimens of a *Cypraea* which after as exhaustive a study as I have been able to make, I am inclined to consider a strongly marked variety if not sub-species of *C. hungerfordi* Sowb. The following description is therefore offered.

CYPRÆA HUNGERFORDI KIIENSIS, n. subsp. Pl. 7, figs. 5, 6, 7, 8

Shell pyriform, dorsal surface creamy white, closely freckled with light chestnut-brown spots and indistinctly banded with pale purplish-brown clouds or diffuse spots; extremities, sides and base salmon, the sides more or less spotted with blackish-brown, along the edges of the lateral calluses. Aperture nearly straight, teeth in outer lip rather coarse, 17 or 18 in number, those on columella marginal, white, somewhat smaller and extending well within the aperture.

Length 31, width $19\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Length 31, width 19, alt. 15 mm.

Habitat, Kii coast, Japan (Hirase). The dorsal surface of a specimen not fully mature is faintly ornamented with a broad, brownish band, the spots on the sides are more numerous and run together (fig. 9).

Compared with the description of the typical *C. hungerfordi*, a shell which I have never seen, it has fewer teeth and the margins are *not thickened*. This is obvious in figs. 5-7, which represent a shell certainly adult. The coloration is also quite different and were it not for the locality from which it was obtained, I might claim for it recognition as a full species.

There were also in the collection, much larger specimens of *C. cernica* Sowb. than I had before seen, and *Trivia insecta*, Mighels, *grando*, Gask., *oryza*, Lam. and *pilula* Kien. This last shell, which heretofore I had placed in the synonymy of *Trivia globosa* Gray, is

to my mind undoubtedly entitled to specific distinction, which more recent observers have accorded it.

TRIVIA EOS, n. sp. Plate 7, figs. 10, 11.

Shell globosely ovate with rounded base, white, rather finely ribbed. Dorsal line indicated by a narrow smooth area from which ribs diverge in every direction, a few being interposed on both sides; posteriorly they pass directly over the spire, which projects well, showing five whorls. On the ventral side the spiral ribs have an oblique trend and extend well into the aperture, where they decrease in number and become coarser. The aperture is rather narrow, but slightly wider anteriorly, outer lip thickened outside, strongly ribbed transversely, with about 29 ridges forming teeth on the inner margin; retracted anteriorly. The inner lip bears a very small callous projection above, and near the base there is a rounded ridged lobe projecting inward.

Length 25.7, diam. 20, alt. 17 mm.

Habitat, Boshu, Japan (Hirase).

This magnificent *Trivia* is named for the "Sunrise Kingdom." Type in the collection of Mr. Hirase. In size it is approached only by *T. oniscus* Lam. of South Africa, which however differs by its pink color, larger smooth dorsal area, fewer ribs, shorter spire, and especially by its much wider aperture, as in other members of the South African group of *Trivias*, to which *T. eos* has but little affinity. It should be noted that the irregularity on the left side of fig. 10 is wholly an effect of light in the photograph, as that slope of the shell is perfect and evenly curved.

A COLLECTOR IN WESTERN CUBA AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

BY REV. H. E. WHEELER.

A mid-winter vacation is of such rare occurrence in a minister's career that the generosity of a congregation that made such a thing possible deserves special mention. It was my purpose to join my genial correspondent, Mr. Walter F. Webb, at Baracoa on the North Coast of Cuba, for which port he sailed early last January, but it turned out that we were separated by the length of the island, and my excursion to the Oriente Province was abandoned. Enroute